#### Businces Notices.

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DRAYNESS.—Dr. HARTIALY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from ablections of the Kars at his office. No. 25 St.
Markieplace, without charge until cured, thereby proving its
success unequaled, and practeting the deaf from being swindled
by gaying wife tyled nuries excelsion fees in advance, and the
by gaying wife tyled nuries excelsion fees in advance, and the
infliction of still more serious evic by permitting the application
of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unkillful hands. Dr.
H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any
person advertising to cure deafacts, neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purperting to emanate
from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any aismuist
consequences resulting from makiness and desperation. The loss
of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the sense cought to be regarded
and treated with more than ordinary solelinds. Drayness,
Neise in the Haad, and all disagreeable discharge from the
Ear specify and permanently removed, without cannot the least
pain or the onvenience. A cure in all cases generanteed where
malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost
undivided attention to this branch of special practice has cushed
him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find
the most confirmed and obstimate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

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WILD'E PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
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These Safes, secured by our
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A Lany, who has been cured of great nervous heblity after many years of misery, desires to make known to di fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, inclosing stamp to pay return postage.

Mrs. Many E. Dzwitt, Boston, Mass.,
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CROUP, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROATS, COUGHS, &c., are immediately cured by Dr. Tornas's wonderful YERSTIAN LIMITER, or no pay. Sold by all the Druggists. 5,000 certificates can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt st.

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Best Red Ash and Locust Mountain Coal. TRUSLOW BROS., Nos.
14 Wall, 280 Cherry, and 235 East 14th-st., N.Y.; and foot of
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100 and 16th kitts extra Mess Mackerst, in store.
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Porr, Beef, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Butter and

CHEESE.

All of the best quality, at the lowest rates for Cash, at
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## New-Work Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

London Agency.

Mesers. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London, are authorized to receive subscriptions to The Tribune.

THOMAS H. BOOTH & Co., No. 5 Greene street, opposite Tenerance Hall, are our agents for sale of THE TRIBUNE, in Tretor

The steamship America, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, had not been signalled up to the hour of going to press. She will bring two

The mails for Europe, by the United States Mail steamship Baltic, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

days' later news.

We print this morning the second part of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the causes which led to the loss of the steamship Central America. No one is held responsible for the loss of the ship, the Committee merely pointing out how such disasters may be averted in future.

On another page will be found a speech on the political questions of the day, and especially on the position of the present Federal Administration, by Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN of Missouri. To those who have read any of Mr. Brown's former productions of the kind, we need not commend this. Among the younger public men of the country we know of no one who has laid the foundation of a more solid fame, or who bears about him the promise of a higher and more lasting usefulness.

### The SENATE was not in session yesterday.

In the House, the joint resolution proposed respeeting Naval officers was called up, but objection was made to its consideration. Mr. Robert Smith of Illinois, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate all the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine the case of Judge Watrous of Texas. Mr. Stanton of Ohio, proposed the appointment of a Select Committee of five to look after the \$87,000, alleged to have been paid by the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston to secure the passage of the Tariff Act; and in case such Committee present specific charges, the appointment of another Committee to investigate them. Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, expressed himself in favor of the proposition, although not inclined to faver the policy of taking cognizance of transactions that take place outside of the Halls of Congress. Mr. Davis of Maryland, after remarking that he held the political press "in such utter "contempt that he would take no notice of it except "in a libel suit," expressed himself in favor of an investigation, but opposed to the proposed method of conducting it. Mr. Kunkel of Pennsylvania. who thought a free press, "with all its abuses," competent to save the country, was for investigating the charges in question. So was Mr. Harris of Ill., who was sure that it would not touch "the Democratic side," and offered an amendment, setting forth the proceedings of the late House relative to Mr. Matteson, and instructing the proposed Committee to take all the facts into consideration and report what action was necessary to vindicate the character of the House. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order. After some further irregular discussion, a substitute for Mr. Stanton's proposition, offered by Mr. Letcher of Virginia, was adopted. It provides for the appointment of a Select Committee of Five, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendations as may be deemed proper. Mr. Stanton then withdrew his preamble. Mr. Harris, of

In consequence of Mr. Matteson's absence, he would not call up the subject till Monday week. Mr. Blair of Missouri offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, calling for the testimony suppressed by the Investigating Committee in the last Congress. Mr. Seward of Georgia doubted whether Mr. Harris's proposition could be acted on, inasmuch as it related to a member of the last House. The House took up the Senate bill making indemnity for slaves carried off in the War of 1812, when Mr. Giddings obtained the floor, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The discourses of Brigham Young, as published in the Salt Lake official journal, received via California, from which we have already published some extracts, indicate, like his letters to Col. Johnston, his determination to put the present military operations directed against Utah entirely on the ground of religious persecution. This, undoubtedly, is the best position he can choose; and it will certainly require a great deal more of discretion and good management than has yet been displayed in the conduct of this business to prevent the expedition from degenerating into something very little creditable to our national character.

Considering the Mormons in the light simply of citizens, and the march upon Utah as undertaken not with a view to dispossess them or to overturn their Church organization, but simply to enforce the laws, it is a little singular that Mr. Buchanan did not follow the example set by Washington, in the case of the resistance in Pennsylvania to the collection of the whisky tax, by issuing not one proclamation merely, but successive proclamations, calling upon the people of Utah to submit to the laws, and plainly laying before them the consequences of resistance. Yet, according to Brigham Young-and we fear the statement is too true-not only he, as Governor of the Territory, has received no official information that he had been superseded in office, but no information whatever has been given either to him or to the people of Utah, as to the design of the Government in marching this large body of troops into the Territory. This silence of the Government, as to the purpose which the troops are intended to fulfill leaves Brigham Young at full liberty to influence the fears and fanaticism of his followers by representing the troops as enemies bent upon their destruction, and not only this, but it also tends to the dissemination among the troops themselves, and throughout the country also, of ideas as to the object of the expedition not altogether consonant with our established doctrines on the subject of religious liberty.

It is impossible to get any distinct ideas from Brother Brigham's harangues as to what his precise plan of operations is. He pretends to some mysterious way of overcoming the troops and dispersing the soldiers. At all events, it seems pretty clear that he does not intend anything like a pitched battle. His plan would rather seem to be, if worst comes to worst, to destroy Salt Lake City, and to disperse the inhabitants among the mountains, in the expectation that the United States would grow tired of supporting an army in the country, all whose supplies would have to be transported from the frontier at the risk of being cut off on the way.

Accounts from Fort Bridger, said to have been brought to Fort Leavenworth by the agents of the contractors for supplying the army, and coming down to the 4th of December, represent the soldiers as more comfortable and better provided than from previous accounts there was reason to fear. There seems to be, however, some inconsistency in their statements. We are told that all the provision trains have come up from Fort Laramie, and that there is an abundant supply of provisions to carry the army through the Winter; yet it is stated at the same time that the troops are on short allowance. These agents of the contractors would be apt to put the best'face on matters, but even they do not pretend that the army can attempt to enter the valley without being largely reënforced.

The subject of tradesmen's bills unsettled and kindred neglected dues has afforded unequalled pabulum for wit. The British drams, from the e when Shakespeare drew on the fat-tanks of Olympus for the oleaginous, earthquake-like, rolling fun and jocularity of Jack Falstaff, to the Jerry Diddlerisms of the last farce, reeks with illustrations of sharp practice on humble debtors-of the clever sinuosities of the dunned to escape the dunning; and it is remarkable that the laughter of the audience at the theater in seeing such pictures is slways in proportion to the rascally successes of the generous dispenser of other men's property. When Charles Surface says that "paying tradesmen only encourages them," it is received with great favor, even by the galleries. The same success attends non-paying characters in novels. There is no end to the issues of the press of the last halfcentury wherein aristocratic heroes are hard up, living on the forbearance of tailors, boot makers, washerwomen, and so forth. So, too, in lyrics: most excellent ballads, as well as more pretentious effusions, bring down huge favor from the amphitheater. As for the other art-hnear design-that, too, has contributed its quota. Punch has given us many of his best illustrations on the shifts of fine fellows dogged by bailiffs and hungry duns; and in poetry, his "Owed to my Tailor" is a gem of purest ray serene. Since getting in debt to little people, or those who cannot afford to lose Vs and Xs or XXs is so supremely funny in-1st. The Drama: 2d. The Novel: 3d. The Lyrical School: and 4th. The Punch Department, both tions founded upon the wages of labor, so that it in literature and art-it becomes a question whether, for the sake of change, if for nothing else, there should not be some reform, and the laugh be put on the other side. Until Nature's laws can be reversed, wealth comes only of labor-of many days and nights given out of this little span of sub-cerulean existence to the creation of consumable and enjoyable entities; and the assumption of that wealth by chicane, recklessness, or fraud, to the detriment or ruin of its rightful possessor, even if his means be of the widow's-mite order, is clearly not funny to the loser, whatever dilettaute spectators may think of it. Under our Democracy, the Government which assumes to afford "the greatest good for the greatest number" suppose we endeavor to ameliorate a little bit this British legacy of the laughability of running in debt to poor people, making them lose their time in legal prosecutions, or finally their money into the bargain, and all this side of condign punishment for such transcendental robbery. In view of these hints let us look at the state of this matter in our good city. Let us see what the temptations are to trust-for this is a radical point in considering the case; and what the chances of diddling effectively.

We can understand a state of society where there is no legal collection for debts incurced-the party Illinois, offered a preamble and resolutions trusting choosing to trust to the honor of the party looking to an investigation of Mr. Matteson's trusted. In many cases-for example, on the

and so forth-provided the buyer be not jock eyed or swindled as to the quality of the thing sold, it would be most economical for the seller to be taug ht that if he trust, it is his own affair and not that a the State. But no ingenuity, thus far, has been able to classify all dues under the head of such "trust." Professional and mechanical industrial service, as a general thing, can only be paid for after it is ended; and then what becomes of the proposition that they who trust should run the risk! The labor of women, too, is mostly performed before the pay comes; and if there be no redress for non-payment, a Charles Surface of an employer can easily outwit them. If a plan could be devised by which all debts could be resolved into debts of honor, and the non-payment of them blast the man as a swindler, depriving him of social position (though he might get 42,000 votes as Mayor), it would be an immense ethical and economical achievement. But as there is no chance of arriving at this desired goal, the best thing to do is to refine, so far as possible, our present system for the collection of this class of debts; and on this head particularly, at this time of pecuniary pressure and industrial difficulty, we propose to say a word.

A more effectual remedy for the collection of the debts due to working people should receive the immediate attention of our Legislature, for the present system amounts to a premium for unjustly withholding the wages due such little people as seamstresses, washerwomen, as well as the class generally of men laborers. But they alone are not the sufferers; for, through their losses, the city is made chargeable with additional expense to provide for persons so rendered destitute. Manufacturers and employers, too, who pay their laborers, are also losers, for they are brought into competition with others who, being ideal in regard to rendering dues to workmen, are enabled to undersell their competitors. The anecdote of the broom-peddler who asked another broom-peddler how he managed to sell so cheap, because the first stole the raw material, and received answer that the second stole the article ready made, will lucidly explain the advantages of the non-paying system in enabling such undersellers to flourish.

Originally, the Justices' Courts of our cities and the Marine Court of this city were established in order to furnish speedy trials for such little money difficulties. As a large portion of small actions are founded upon wages, and as imprisonment for debt was in force when these Courts were organized, the laborer had an adequate remedy. The act of 1831, abolishing imprisonment for debt, was doubtless, upon the whole, a good thing; but a substitute should have been furnished for all cases founded upon the wages of labor, so that the means for the collection of the laborer's wages might have remained effectual. Instead of this, however, the Legislature has continued to discriminate against small claims, which is practically a discrimination against the laborer. If the persons who deliberately sell on credit be left to the present inefficient remedy for recovering their pay, the laborer certainly should promptly receive his compensation; for he is not only usually unable to wait, but has not facilities for determining whom to credit, even if he had the ability. As the law now stands, no execution founded upon a judgment rendered for a claim under \$25 can be levied upon real estate, nor can the plaintiff have recourse to an examination of the debtor after the officer returns the execution unsatisfied. The plaintiff can only levy upon such goods and chattels as are not exempt from execution. As a large amount of property is now so exempt, the plaintiff finds himself unable to collect his debt, after having been to the trouble and expense of recovering his judgment. Neither does the lien law upon buildings protect laborers to the extent generally supposed, for it is so complicated that it accomplishes but very little good.

But in addition to inadequate law for the collection of small debts, another evil is found in the present condition of the Courts. The jurisdiction of the Marine Court of this city, for example, has been so much extended of late years that it appears to have forgotten its origin; and the laborer with his small claim for hard-earned wages is speedily lost in the magnitude and mystery, not to say the costs, of this Court. The Justices' Courts of this city, too, are rapidly growing into a similar condition. As for the Police Courts, they do nothing for the defrauded laborer, because, as they allege, they have no jurisdiction. and the laborer is often left to the charitable, or the Governors of the Alms-House, or perhaps a deprayed or criminal life. The Court of Common Pleas of this city, moreover, seems to be following in the wake of the lower Courts in their discrimination against the poor. Recently this Court, which has appellate jurisdiction from the Marine and Justices' Courts, has adopted a rule requiring the examination of judgment-debtors to be held before referees, instead of allowing such examinations to be conducted before the Court in the case tomary way, thereby excluding all parties who cannot pay referees' fees from the benefit which might accrue to them from such proceeding.

The question now arises as to the remedy. suggestions have been made at different times for the establishment of Free Courts for the Poor. Such courts would be of very little use unless they should have powers for the collection of laborers' wages, which the present Courts do not possess. The most direct and simple remedy would be to iacrease the power of the existing Courts in all acwould become as difficult and expensive to defraud the laborer of his wages as it is now easy and pro-

If the politicians and members of the Legislature who talked so considerately of the laborers before the late elections will now do their duty, we shall soon have a law which will insure at least partial right to the laborer. Let the poor receive charity, but they should first receive justice. The abuse we have described is but one of many which come of our crescent centralization, every increase of which tends to injure and degrade the poor. I these evils are to be arrested, they must be encoun tered in detail, and we do really hope that this one just pointed out will receive at Albany the attention it merits.

Whenever a New-York newspaper ventures to speak of the patent and palpable deficiencies of the Boston journals, the line of defense which "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" immediately adopt is to say the best of it, curious. The Trimontane champions assume that all the interest and intelligence of our newspapers is concentrated in the criminal reports; that we could not get along without murders; that we should be insolvent without larcenies, and without cash if without crime. This is the boyish opinion of penny-a-liners, and not the deliberate and weighty decision of experienced journalists. The space assigned to

narrow indeed, when compared with the room devoted by The Boston Journal to the same topics. Our best newspapers are filled with leading articles; with letters from every quarter of the globe; with the latest intelligence from the seat of Government; with telegraphic dispatches three times longer than those sent to the Boston newspapers, and thirty times more expensive; with an infinite amount of information, intelligence and entertainment from every attainable point; with criticism of books, of the drama, of music. Our Boston brethren labor under a hideous delusion, if they suppose that we depend for the interest of our sheets upon the local transactions of the city; although these may, indeed, give the most piquant relish to our issues in such country towns as Boston. A first-rate New-York newspaper presents every morning an epitome of the world's work, thought and vicissitude. A Boston newspaper brings to us the thrilling exercises, exercitations and experiences of Brookline, Cambridge, Roxbury, Charlestown, Chelsea and Dorchester. We send everything to the publishers there-they send to us nothing. For all important information from that quarter, we are compelled to rely upon our correspondents, one of whom usually manages to compress more information into a single letter than could be obtained by the most diligent perusal of all the Boston diurnals. It is Boston that is preëminently local in its resources, and it is the press of that city which relies upon what we may call sensation news, for sale and for profit. In view of this, it publishes the most absurd items. Mr. Everett has the toothache. Mr. Everett has a vertigo. Mr. Winthrop will go to Nahant to-morrow, The Rev. Mr. Smithers, who was to have been settled on the 16th proximo over the 528th Congregational Church, will be prevented from undergoing the interesting ceremonies by the measles. Mr. Lawrence's horse ran away on Thursday, and the vehicle to which he was attached passed over Mr. Appleton's corns. Dr. Shurtleff was called to examine the injured bunions, and applied sticking-plaster in a way so scientific as to fill Mr. Appleton's eyes with briny gratitude. Smith has prepared a paper on titmice, which will be read at the next meeting of the Natural History Society, "from which we extract the following eloquent, &c., which has been kindly furnished, &c." Mr. Polyglott read a memoir before the Genealogical Society upon the name of Dusenberry, proving that there was never more than one Dusenberry in the country; while the reader exhibited the ancient undershirt of that lonesome individual. "One of our most aged and feeble citizens, Mr. Codfish, of the firm of Codfish & Bass, long established at No. 41 Long wharf, has recently experienced a severe pain in his left shoulder. One of our ablest physicians was called, and declared that if the arguish was not occasioned by rheumatism, he could not say what did occasion it. One of our best druggists prepared a tincture, which has been thus far administered hourly without relief. We cannot conceal our apprehensions. We fear that Codfish is done for." This is a specimen of the information with which Boston

editors fill their columns. But as they presume to say that we, in New-York, for the interest of our paper rely, upon crime, and that they themselves do not; that we interest, because we reprint (to use the amiable language of The Boston Journal) "The Pirate's Own Book," while they have no pirates of whom to print anything, we take the liberty of undeceiving these self-sufficient persons. There is no city in the world in which scandal is more eager! caught up by the press, and better improved for the sake of pennies, than in Boston. Nowhere else could the nastiness of the Dalton affair have been so long, so assiduously and so noisomely drawn out. Nowhere else could a Kalloch have attracted crowded houses, because in no other into notoriety. Will some of the indignant Boston brethren tell us how many persons are at this moment under seutence of death, or confined upon the charge of murder in that city? Surely, if the newspapers there are dull, it cannot be for want of

aterial-it must be for want of tact in using it. "When our City Hall reeks with corruption, says The Boston Journal, in a great passion, "then we shall become metropolitan." Have you had a particularly immaculate City Hall, Mr. Journal No jobbing? no lobbying? no favoritism? no patronage? no contracts of the dubious sort? no Aldermen with an itching palm? no Conneilmen with an eye to the main chance? If not, then your Boston newspapers have culpably slandered the city and its officers; for we have read in them the most truculent diatribes against "the City Hall." Candidly, and in a spirit of Christian kindness, we are willing to admit that Boston is just as wicked as can be expected under the circumstances. Let the citizens, to the best of their ability, improve in sin and aim at rascally perfection. When they get to be as depraved as we are, they will have as able newspapers as ours. Let them be of good courage When, by strenuous endeavor, they "reek with corruption," they will have in their morning journals full Congressional reports, good domestic and foreign correspondence, and a glimmering of sprightliness in the leaded matter. But if they want to enjoy these luxuries, they must not remain virtuous. Morality and news, according to The Roston Journal, are incompatible. Wherefore, the editors of Athens should get to be sinful as fast as may be. The advertisers must struggle to achieve iniquity. The subscribers must make a desperate grasp at total depravity. Then Boston may have "metropolitan" newspaper. Will it be The Journal !

Attention has been a good 'deal' attracted within two or three years past to the Constitution of the Board of Education, and a large proportion of the most intelligent citizens have come to a pretty decided conviction that some change must be made in it. Every new election deteriorates the Board. and things cannot be suffered to go on without en-

dangering our whole city school system. The amount of money disbursed for the purposes of education is very large. The patronage at the disposal of the school officers is very considerable. It is the control of these expenditures, and of this patronage, which now constitutes the chief inducement to official connection with the schools; and through the machinery of party cancuses, and party nominations, persons are chosen utterly unqualified for the position.

The most feasible remedy would seem to be to substitute, in place of the present unwieldy Board of Education, a much smaller body, elected on the principle of the Governors of the Almshouse, and to give to them the selection and appointment from year to year of the Ward School Committees. In this way we might hope to have the management of the school system intrusted to persons intelligent and honest, who would view and regulate the system

wholly under the influence of local views, and only gets on at all by a sort of log-rolling compromise of local interests, very burdensome to the city in the way of expense, and in which little or no regard is paid to a just adaptation of the system considered

Then, sgain, the present system of local schoolofficers chosen in the Wards, and in many things quite independent of the Board of Education, opens the door to a thousand abuses. A place on the Ward School Committee being considered as one of the inferior offices, it often serves as the reward of extremely small politicians. It is safe to say that in the nemination of these officers special qualifiestions for the place are entirely overlooked. Were their appointment vested in a Central Board, so small as to bring home a sense of personal responsibility to every member of it, qualification for the position might be expected to be the rule instead of the exception.

We publish this morning a correspondence between Mr. John McKeon, the late United States District-Attorney, and the Secretary of State, drawn out by some alleged disclosures in the Senate at the time Mr. McKeon's conduct in our late municipal election was under discussion in that body. It seems that a letter was exhibited in the Executive Session of the Senate purporting to be from Mr. McKeon to Gen. Cass, inquiring what course he should pursue in the election, to which Gen. Cass was said to have replied with the advice that he had better not interfere. It now appears, on the evidence of both Mr. McKeon and the Secretary of State, that no such letter was ever written, nor any such answer ever returned. How then are we to secount for its alleged production in the Senate! Was a forged letter palmed off there, and used as an argument for the expulsion of Mr. McKeon from office ! If so, who forged it ! or by whom was it produced in the Senate? or had the Hon. Fernando Wood any hand in the business? He has before been known to exhibit letters which were not genuine, and possibly he may have find something to do in the present curious affair.

It is remarkable, too, that no official statement of the reason for this extraordinary removal of a faithful public officer has ever been made to Mr. McKeon or any one else. No communication from any Department at Washington ever reached him on the subject; he was condemned without inquiry or explanation. The manner of the transaction is thus seen to be worthy of its occasion. It would seem that the Executive had no reason for the step that it was not ashamed to avow, and that it had not the ordinary decency to give the party accused an opportunity to be heard in defense of his efforts to turn Fernando Wood out of the City Govern-

The first of the appropriation bills to come before Congress will be the Deficiency bill for the service of the year ending on the 30th of June next. The War Department has called upon Congress to put into that bill an appropriation of some five or six millions to meet expenses already incurred or anticipated. This is just about the amount squandered and worse than squandered in sending Col. Johnston and his two thousand men to starve and freeze and die of scurvy amid the Wahsatch Mountains. We hope that Congress will not vote this money without a thorough inquiry into the history of that expedition, and the reasons why the troops, instead of marching in the Spring, as they should have done, were detained in Kansas till late in the season, exposed to lose half their number by desertion; and why, when it was too late to reach Salt Lake City, they were at last started on the expedition. Was this movement made for the special benefit of the Border-Ruffian contractors for supplies and transportation? We do not see that anybody else is place would a charge of adultery have puffed him | likely to gain anything by the troops wintering at Fort Bridger.

> Mr. Henry Erben, organ builder, and a particularly noisy "City Reformer," is in a bit of scrape. It appears that Mr. Erben owned certain property in Centre street, which was taken into the extenion of Canal street. An equitable assessment was made, and the city charged to pay Mr. Erben \$15, 805 as damages. But upon Erben's property the New-York Life and Trust Company had two mortgages amounting to \$9,000, which in the event of sale must, of course, be paid. This deducted would leave for Erben \$6,805. On the 10th of May, 1855, Mr. D. Thompson, President of the Trust Company, and Mr. Henry Erben jointly signed a receipt for amount of two warrants on the Treasury-one for \$13,550, and the other for \$11,-255. The original awards upon the two lots were \$9,050 and \$6,755, making \$15,805 as above, while the sum paid was \$24,805. Now how did the discrepancy occur! How is it that the difference amounts to exactly the \$9,000 on mortgage? And further still, how happens it that the sum is exactly divided betwen the two warrants, \$4,500 being added to each, neither more nor less? Mr. Erben pleads ignorance; but he put his name within one inch of the figures \$24,805 when he signed the receipt, and could not possibly have missed them. Is it all likely that a business man selling valuable property would be oblivious of an error of \$9,000? Or shall we believe that if the error had been the other way, Mr. Erben would not have observed it? Of course the supposition is incredible.

This matter has a deeper signification than that

of a mere swindle. Mr. Erben has been for years one of the most blatant accusers of the City Government; his constant iteration has been, "They are " all thieves-no honest men in the City Hall-the "people are robbed everywhere." In February, 1853, he was foreman of the Grand Jury, and made a presentment which led to the famous investigation before Recorder Tillou and the indictment of certain members of the Common Council. Upon the strength of this presentment, Mr. Erben became the Ajax of City Reform, and was looked upon with fear and trembling by the rats who hang about the Treasury; and from that day to this no measure of retrenchment has been thought of until it had been approved by the remarkable foreman of the wonderful Grand Jury. In that very select and respectable, but rather slow body. "the Reform Committee," Erben was a patriarch and a high counselor; and on the street his dictum has given fame and fate to many an ambitious candidate. It may be a matter of little consequence to the world that Henry Erben has fallen, but the fall of a leading reformer, of one who had been looked up to as a pattern of civic virtue, is much to be deplored, especially for the example it affords. With such evidences of moral turpitude, where shall we look for honest men! As the books are opened, and the people begin to comprehend the system of villainy which permeates and controls the whole City Government, they cercase, and his expulsion from the House. "trust" sale of all wares, raiment, edibles, stock, eriminal reports in the New-York newspapers is as a whole, whereas the present Board of Educa- I tainly cannot be blamed if they come to the

tion, being made up of local Committees, is almost conclusion that there is no honest dealing with the public; that to hold a claim against the city is prosumptive evidence of fraudulent in ent, and that to get the money for it is downright robbery. If Mr. Erben can walk about the streets for two years, making the air vocal with his denunciation o swindling Aldermen and Councilmen, at the same time jingling \$9,000 of the people's money in his pockets, what just and unjust suspicions must attach to others who stand before the public as ex amples of rectitude?

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. According to information received from the Navy Department, the Wabash proceeds to Key West, and is there to await orders as to where Col. Frank Andersen and his men are to be landed.

The five Indian Delegations now here were to-day shown the wonders at the Arsenal, Navy Yard and Barracks, and treated to an exhibition of cannon target firing. The Secretary of Navy presented a gun to each Chief.

The four companies of the First Dragoors now stationed in the Department of New-Mexico will be transferred to the Department of the Pacific, to which is to be attached so much of the Department of Utah as lies west of the 117th degree of longitude.

The Southern mail has failed to arrive here to-day.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from
Lieutenant Commanding Craven, of the schooner
Varina, dated at the Gulf of Darien, Dec. 5. He says
they arrived there on the 2d ult; have a base line of
5,400 feet; and would be prepared to ascend the
Straits on the 8th of December, leaving Acting-Master
Radford to survey the Gulf in their absence.

The President has issued a proclamation embodyng the treaty for the settlement of the Sound Dues
question, and declaring its binding force on the Government and citizens of the United States.

C. F. Huriburt of New-York, Assistant Clerk of
the House of Representatives, resigned his office today. The Southern mail has failed to arrive here to-day.

# XXXVth CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1858. The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOCOCK asked the House to take up the joint resolution of the Senate, the whole effect of which is this: An act was passed by Congress at the last Sessien, authorizing the naval officers who were affected by the Retiring Board to apply within one year to have their cases examined, the action of the Naval Courts of Inquiry being the ground on which the President might nominate for restoration.

It was not known outside the Senate what was going on there, but it was known that these Courts have acted on certain cases, and that the President has made nominations which have not yet been disposed of by the Senate. It was fair to presume that the Naval Committee of the Senate were considering the proceedings of those Courts.

preceedings of those Courts.

This was the last day when anything can be done under that resolution, which, if not now passed, will ender inoperative all these Courts have done.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee would prefer the

render inoperative all these Courts have done.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee would prefer that the resolution should come up for consideration in regular order. It proposed to increase the number of officers of the navy, to which he was opposed.

The resolution was then read.

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The resolution was then read.

Mr. LOVEJOY objected to its consideration.

Mr. BURNETT offered a resolution, which was passed, authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Suefing, and to employ a stenggrapher. He remarked that this was a case which the public interests required should have

a close examination.

On motion, Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the said Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charges against Judge Watrous of Texas.

Mr. STANTON offered a preamble setting forth that

Mr. STANTON offered a pressible setting forth that whereas, it appears by the published report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, that \$57,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff Act of 1857, and that as no satisfactory explanation has been given relating to the application of it, with the exception of \$8,000, there should be an investigation.

The charge is tending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the members of the last House who voted for the Tariff act. Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select Committee of Five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money; with power to send for persons and papers.

If the Commistee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any efficer or member of the House, the Committee shall present specific charges, in which case another Committee of Five shall be appointed to investigate such charges; the accused to be informed of the place and time of the meeting, in order for a defense, examination of witnesses, &c.

Mr. Stanton and that he had delayed offering the

and that he had delayed offering the resolution till now, in the hope that some gentleman who favored the Tariff would move for such an investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demand the notice of the House. It was not a mere new-spaper rumor, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through its Committee to investigate its finances and the disbursements of its funds. He urgently advocated the passage of the resolu-

tions, in order to ascertain whether money was used to influence the action of the House.

Mr. BURLINGAME said, as a general rule, he would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in the presence of the House or the Senate, or so near either as to interrupt the deliberations of Congress. He would not magnify the power of the House, nor would he have it take jurisdiction of matters which might more properly be taken charge of and investigated by tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing to citizens of the country their rights, but in this case he would diction of matters which might more property to taken charge of and investigated by tribunals established by law for the purpose of securing to citizens of the country their rights, but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy which he would select for his own guidanes. So many grave charges have been made by individuals, and a partisan press, with what motives and for what purposes he would not undertake to intimate, that it seemed to him that the House would consult its dignity as well as its honor by adopting the resolutions. Of the facts disclosed by the committee of the manufacturing company, he knew nothing excepting what he had seen in newspapers, but it seemed that an entry of money, used in procuring the passage of the Tariff act, was found on their books. There was, however, no charge, even by implication, against any member of Congress; but charges have been made by responsible parties. He, as a representative from Massachusetts, in which State this Manufacturing Company had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed had its chief establishment, wished this matter probed to the bottom. He took occasion to say that he did not believe that the hands of any Member of this House have been stained by the money of Lawrence, Stone & Co. The name of the senior partner of the rm has stood and stands to-day as a synomym of mercentile honor and integrity. He would not deepen the shadow which rested on it, because of the honored dead who love it and the generous living who bear it. He hoped that this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate rather than its contraction of the contraction of the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate rather than its contraction. fortunate rather than involved in the intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives, he

himself preferred to esteem him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the commission of wrong. Mr. DAVIS (Md.) said that no man held the polit-Mr. DAVIS (Md.) said that no man held the political press in more contempt than he. He stood no fear of it, and held, it in such utter contempt that he should take no notice of it, except to carry it before the Grand Jury for vile libel. When charges are made in the press, he deemed them unworthy of investigation. He regarded his reputation, and the reputation of every gentleman here, as more than enough to look in the face the whole combined press of the country. But this was a different case. It involved one of the merchant princes, in the books of whose firm an entry appeared of \$85,000 paid for procuring the passage of the Tariff act. This is a statement based on a responsible name, and it is adequate foundation for an investigation. The record did not say how the money was disname, and it is adequate foundation for an investiga-tion. The record did not say how the money was dis-tributed. It may have been spent legitimately to pay the expenses of agents. If it got into the hands of any member, let him die the death. He was for following the precedent of the last Congress in conducting this prepased investigation. The Select Committee approposed investigation. The Select Committee ap-pointed to inquire into charges against certain mann-bers charged with corruption, oppressed no man in his rights and character, but all were treated justly, care-ially and tenderly. He opposed at length Mr. Stan-tion's preposition, who clothed the Committee with the powers of a Grand Jury, and in the absence of the recard left the character of the accused open to sus-nicion.

Mr. STANTON, in reply, said he proposed that the